

**WILMINGTON JOURNAL:**  
Published every Friday Morning, by  
**PRICE & FULTON, Proprietors.**  
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Dollars and upwards, and money may be remitted  
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# Wilmington Journal.

DAVID FULTON, Editor.

GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND LIBERTY.

VOL. 4---NO. 12.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1847.

TERMS: \$2 50 in advance.

WHOLE NO. 168.

**Terms for Advertising.**  
FOR SQUARE OR OBLONG LINES OR TENS.  
One square or oblong insertion, \$1 00  
do. do. 2 insertions, .50  
do. do. 3 do. .40  
do. do. 4 do. .30  
do. do. 5 do. .25  
do. do. 6 do. .20  
do. do. 12 do. .10  
do. do. 16 do. .08  
do. do. 12 do. .06  
A liberal discount will be made on adver-  
tisements exceeding one square, when published 6 or  
12 months, cash in advance.  
If the number of insertions are not marked  
on the insertion, they will be continued until  
ordered out, and charged for accordingly.  
**ALL advertisements required to be PAID  
FOR IN ADVANCE.**

## OUR CIRCULATION.

We mean to keep the following paragraph stan-  
ding for the benefit of all whom it may concern:

**ADVERTISING.**—We would command the following  
facts to the attention of the advertising community.

The "Wilmington Journal" circulates upwards of 12,000

copies weekly. Its circulation in the hundred copies

of Wilmington is as large as that of any other paper pub-  
lished in the place.

We would further assure that its

circulation in the counties which touch this place is

THREE TIMES as large as that of any other paper published

in North Carolina, and that this is daily increasing.

We say, therefore, with the fear of contradiction,

that it is the best vehicle for advertising which the people

of Wilmington can select. One other observation

We trust that although a large majority of the readers of

the "Journal" are Democrats, still they occasionally

do little trading, as well as the readers of the whig pa-  
pers.

We have written the above merely for the infor-  
mation of those who are more deeply interested—busi-  
ness men of all professions and all political cre-  
dentials who want customers.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

**Post Office, Wilmington.**

NORTHERN MAIL, by Rail Road, due daily at 2 P. M.,  
and closes at 10 every night.

SOUTHERN MAIL, by Steamer from Charleston, is due  
daily at 5 A. M., and closes at 11 A. M. every day.

FAYETTEVILLE MAIL, by Rail Road, is due on Tuesdays Thurs-  
days and Fridays, at 3 P. M., and closes on same days at 10 at night.

FAYETTEVILLE MAIL, by Prospect Hall, Elizabethtown,  
Westbrooks, and Robeson, is due on Tuesdays Thurs-  
days and Saturdays, at 9 A. M., and closes on same days at 10 P. M.

SMITHVILLE MAIL, by Steamer, is due daily at 8 A. M.,  
and closes at 12 P. M. every day.

TAYLOR'S BRIDGE, LONG CREEK, MOORE'S CREEK, BLACK  
RIVER CREEK, and HARRELL'S STORE MAIL, is due every  
Thursday at 6 P. M., and closes at 10.

ONSLAW MAIL, via Topside Sound, Stone Sound  
Snead's Ferry, Jacksonville, to Richlands, and returns  
via Bannerwick's, is due every Monday at 4 P. M., and  
closes every Thursday night at 10 P. M.

**DENCKEN G**  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,  
Neatly executed and with despatch, on  
liberal terms for cash, at the  
JOURNAL OFFICE.

**DAVID FULTON,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
WILMINGTON, N. C.

**MYERS & BARNUM,**  
Manufacturers & Dealers in  
HATS AND CAPS,  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,  
MARKET STREET—Wilmington, N. C.

**GEORGE W. DAVIS,**  
Commission and Forwarding  
MERCHANT,  
DAVIS'S WHARF,  
South Water Street, WILMINGTON, N. C.

**GILLESPY & ROBESON**  
Continue the AGENCY business, and will make  
liberal advances on consignments of  
Lumber, Naval Stores, &c. &c.  
Wilmington, August 1st, 1845.

**JOHN D. LOVE,**  
DEALER IN  
CABINET FURNITURE,  
BEDSTEADS, CHAIRS, MATRESSES, &c.,  
ROCK SPRING,  
WILMINGTON, N. C.

July 16, 1847.—[44-12m]

**Mrs. C. M. Price,**  
Fashionable Drapery Maker,  
6th Street, first door North of the Old Fellow's School,  
WILMINGTON, N. C.

**D. CASHWELL,**  
GENERAL AGENT  
AND  
COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Will make liberal cash advances on all consign-  
ments of TIMBER, LUMBER, NAVAL STORES, &c.  
Wilmington, N. C., Sept 24, 1847—2-4

**LIPPITT & WILLKINGS,**  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL  
DRUGGISTS,  
AND DEALERS IN

Paints, Oils, Dyes, Stuffs, Window Glass,  
Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent  
Medicines, &c. &c.

On Front street, between Market and Dock, two doors  
North of Messrs. Hart & Polley's, Wil-  
mington, N. C.

October 8, 1847—4

**Cronly, Walker & Hall,**  
AUCTIONEERS AND  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
Wilmington, N. C.

REFFER TO  
T. K. DICKINSON, Esq.,  
H. R. SAVAGE, Esq.,  
G. W. DAVIS, Esq.,  
John Taylor, Esq.,  
October 15th, 1847.

**WM. A. GWYER,**  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL  
GROCER

AND  
COMMISSION MERCHANT,  
North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.

RUFERS TO  
B. N. DISBROW, Esq.,  
R. G. RANKIN, Esq.,  
Wilmington, N. C.

October 29, 1847.

**L. MALLETT,**  
Agent for the sale of  
Timber, Lumber, &c. &c.,  
WILMINGTON, N. C.

November 5, 1847.—[8-9]

**Thos. Allibone & Co.,**  
GENERAL COMMISSION  
MERCHANTS,  
No. 8, SOUTH WHARVES,  
PHILADELPHIA.

Advances made on consignments.

Refer to Messrs. DeRosset, Brown & Co.,  
Wilmington, N. C.

Nov. 12, 1847. [6-1y]

**T. W. BROWN,**

HAVING recently returned from the North,  
is now prepared to offer his friends and the  
public a very handsome assortment of goods in  
and at very low prices.

Clocks and Watches Repaired as usual.

October 15, 1847.—[5-5f]

## Beware of Slight Colds.

**A**t this season we may expect sudden chan-  
ges of the weather and every person should  
be provided with a bottle of Dr. Swaine's Syrup  
of Wild Cherry—it will cure any cough or cold  
in a few days. Remember the only agent in  
Wilmington, is WM. SHAW, Druggist, who has  
for sale Pease's Hoarhound Candy, French Juju-  
Paste, and refined Liquorice, fresh Congress  
Wine—supply received, which will be con-  
stantly kept up, a bale of fresh Hops, for sale low.  
Sweet Oil, Alcohol, English Mustard, Extract  
Lemon and Vanilla, for pies, custards, &c. Mace,  
Nutmeg, GINGER—powdered and root, Cinnamon,  
Cloves, Allspice and Pepper. A large supply of  
Furniture Bottles of latest patterns—  
Wide-mouth Jars, suitable for Pickles or Pres-  
erves, at the Old Stand Drug Store.

Nov. 19, 1847. WM. SHAW.

## PROSPECTUS OF The Carolina Gazette.

**T**HE subscriber intends to publish a weekly  
newspaper in the town of Wilmington, N. C., with the above title. The first number will  
make its appearance on or before the first of Jan-  
uary next.

The GAZETTE is now an applicant for an ad-  
vertisement, and will secure it, we will pay for every article  
mentioning false or vicious principles, and admit-  
ting such only as will inform or elevate the under-  
standing. News of importance will have an early  
insertion, and the best information of our  
MARKETS will be given. It will advocate Democ-  
ratic principles as they are demonstrated by a pure  
system of political ethics. We intend that the  
GAZETTE shall present a neat mechanical ap-  
pearance, as well as exhibit matter distinguished  
by its truth and accuracy. Travelling leave extensive and liberal, and ex-  
tra premiums on the most moderate scale.

We believe that such a paper as the GAZETTE  
will be well received, and every term of life is allowed to  
cross to and from Europe in steamships or first  
class sailing packets free of extra premium, except  
during the winter, when \$1 on each \$400  
paid will be required for each passage to cover extra risk.

**DIVISION OF PROFITS.**—The remarkable suc-  
cess and increased prosperity of the Society has  
enabled the Directors, at the last annual investiga-  
tion, to declare a fourth bonus, varying from 35  
to 85 per cent, on premiums paid on each policy  
effected on the profit scale.

**UNITED STATES BOARD OF LOCAL DIRECTORS**  
—(Chief Office for America, 74 Wall-street)—  
—New—Jacob Harvey, Esq., Chairman; John Palmer, Esq., Jonathan Goodhue, Esq.; James Bowland, Esq.; George Barclay, Esq.; Samuel E. Hinckley, Esq.; Gorham A. Worth, Esq.; Samuel M. Fox, Esq.; William Van Hook, Esq.; C. Edward Stiles, Esq.; and Edward T. Richardson, Esq., General Accountant, for the United States and British N. A. Colonies.

**Medical Examiners.**—New York—J. Kearney Rodgers, M. D., 110 Bleecker-street; Alexander E. Hosack, M. D., 101 Franklin-st., S. S. Keene, M. D., 299 Fourth st.

(Medical Examiners attend at 74 Wall-st., at 3 o'clock, P. M., daily.) Fee paid by the Society.

**BANKERS—The Merchants' Bank.**

**Solicitor—John Hope, Esq., 11 Pine-st.**

An Act in respect to insurance for lives for the benefit of married women, passed by the Legislature of New York, 1st April, 1840.

Pamphlets, blank forms, tables of rates, lists of  
agents, &c. &c., obtained at the Chief Office, 74  
Wall-st., or either of the Agents throughout the  
United States, and British N. A. Colonies.

**Medical Examiners.**—New York—J. Kearney  
Rodgers, M. D., 110 Bleecker-street; Alexander E. Hosack, M. D., 101 Franklin-st., S. S. Keene, M. D., 299 Fourth st.

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**Painters, &c.**—Persons wishing to subscribe to the GAZETTE will please address the subscriber, post  
office, at Wilmington, N. C.

All who receive this Prospectus will please en-  
deavor to procure subscribers for us, and return the  
names of all who may subscribe on or before the  
20th day of December.

WM. J. YOPP.

Editors of newspapers throughout the State will confer a favor by giving the above a few inser-  
tions.

Nov. 19.—[10f]

## MYERS & BIRNBU.

HAVE received, and are now  
offering, at wholesale and retail,  
the latest and best assortment of  
HATS, CAPS, BONNETS,

Umbrellas & Walking Canes,  
ever brought to this market. We continue to  
offer at the old stand North side of Market Street,  
where may be found at all times good Beaver,  
Nutria, Brush, Cassimere, Moleskin, and Silk Hats,  
of the latest New York city style.

Broadcloth, Silk Velvets, Oil Silk, Oster, Seal,  
Muskrat, and Glazed Lawn Caps, of the best  
and most approved fashions. Youth's, Boys', and Children's Caps, a large variety.

Ladies Riding Caps, Genl's Smoking Caps,  
Infants' Caps of various qualities, patterns, and  
colors. Fine Silk, Ginghams and Cotton  
Umbrellas, and a good assortment of Walking  
Canes. We have also a large stock of

WOOL and TARPANUL HATS,  
which we will sell by the case or dozen much  
lower than can be bought elsewhere.

Country Merchants supplied with goods in  
our line at New York buying prices.

Planters and others wishing cheap Hats or  
Caps for Negroes, will find it to their advantage  
to give us a call.

N. B. Cash paid for Otter, Mink, Fox,  
Wild Cat, Raccoon, and Oppossum Skins.

Wilmington, November 19, 1847.

## Fresh Drugs and Medicines.

THE subscriber has received a consider-  
able part of his stock, which is larger  
and better selected than any which has  
ever been offered in this State, comprising  
in part, a full stock of Drugs, Medicines,  
Chemical preparations, Paints, Oils, Dyes,  
Perfumery, and fabrics, &c. Surgical Instruments,  
(excepting the Rock.) Books, Trusses, Patent  
Medicines, Tobacco, Havana, Snuff, &c. Being desirous of doing more of a wholesale busi-  
ness than heretofore, he has laid in his stock principally  
in original packages, and for cash, which will enable him to compete successfully with any  
market. He desires those in want of any of the above articles to give him a call.

A. C. EVANS.

November 12, 1847.—[9-4f]

## LIFE INSURANCE!

**NATIONAL LOAN FUND**  
Life Assurance Society of London.  
"A Savings Bank for the Benefit of the Orphan  
and the Destitute."

[EMPowered BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.]  
Capital £500,000 Sterling, or \$2,500,000;  
Beside a Reserve Fund (from surplus premiums) of  
about £100,000.

**T. LAMIE MURRAY, Esq.** George street,  
Hanover-square. Chairman of the Court of  
Directors in London.

**Physician—J. ELLIOTSON, M. D., F. R.**

# WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Friday, December 3, 1847.

## AGENCY.

JAMES M. RICHMOND, Postmaster at Tarboro, is Agent for this paper, for Edgecombe and the adjoining counties. Mr. R. will take pleasure in receiving new subscribers and receiving for any money due us in that section.

JOSEPH MASON, Post's Buildings, corner of Hanover and Beaver streets, N. Y., is our agent, for receiving Advertisements in that city, for publication in the Journal. He will also receive subscribers for the same.

Mr. JAMES BURCH is our authorized agent to make collections due the "Journal" office in this town and county.

Mr. WASHINGTON COLLINS, Esq., is authorized to collect and give receipts for our paper in his neighborhood.

## REMOVAL.

The "Journal" printing office has been removed to the second story of the building, in which it has hitherto been carried on. Entrance on Princess street, opposite the Bank of the State.

The Editor's office is now on Princess street, 2d door from the corner.

Entrance to printing office third door from the corner.

## STILL LATER FROM MEXICO.

We have dates from New Orleans to the 25th ult. The steamship Alabama arrived at New Orleans from Vera Cruz on the evening of the 23d. She left the latter place on the 18th ult. By this arrival, we have dates from the City of Mexico up to the 8th, and from Queretaro, the present seat of the Mexican government, to the 2d.

The news is not very important. The guerrillas have almost entirely disappeared from the road between Vera Cruz and the Capital. The great train of about 600 wagons which left the Capital on the 1st ult., arrived at Vera Cruz on the 15th, without any molestation.

A quorum of deputies had arrived at Queretaro, and Congress had been organized. The first thing to be done was the election of a President. Herrera, Almonte, and Pena y Peña, were the most prominent candidates.

The Alabama brought over 210 sick and disabled soldiers, together with a number of officers. Amongst the latter, Generals Quijano and Shields, and Colonels Harney and Garland.

On the evening of the 24th ult., the citizens of New Orleans assembled almost in mass in front of the St. Charles Hotel, and serenaded the gallant Quijano, Shields, and Harney.

**THE THEATRE—THE THALIAS.**—On Thursday night last, the Thalian Association opened the Wilmington Theatre for the first time this season. The pieces presented were "Speed the Plough" and "Hunting a Turtle."

The audience was the largest and most intelligent one which we remember having seen in Wilmington on a similar occasion. The Theatre has been very much repaired and the scenery has also been much increased and embellished. The wardrobe of the company, too, has received large additions. The two pieces presented on Thursday evening, were, to use the technical phrase, extremely well dressed.

Of the performance we believe we speak the opinion of the whole audience, when we say that it was highly respectable in its character, and would have done credit to any stage in the country. We are really pleased that our talented young townsmen have applied themselves to this innocent and interesting amusement, in such a manner as to ensure for their Association the respect and applause of the votaries of Thalia. We trust that they will be able to afford to themselves and the community many such agreeable nights during the season as was last Thursday evening.

**CAPT. WILLIAM J. CLARK.**—We find in the Union of Monday night, the official despatches of Maj. Lally, accompanied by the sub-report of Lieut. Sears, who commanded the Battery, detailing the incidents of his march from Vera Cruz to Jalapa, between the 6th and 20th of last August. Major Lally's command numbered about 1000 men, and escorted 64 wagons. Major Lally describes some hard fighting which he had with the guerrillas. Indeed the whole march was harassed, the idea having gone abroad that there was a large amount of specie with the train. The two companies of the 12th Infantry, raised in North Carolina during the last summer, were a part of Major Lally's command, and they both behaved with the utmost gallantry. It will be recollect that Capt. Wm. J. Clark, of Raleigh, received a severe wound in his foot. We are really proud as a North Carolinian, and much gratified as a friend of this young and gallant officer, to notice the high terms of commendation in which both Major Lally and Lieut. Sears speak of him in these official documents. Lt. Sears, in his report, thus notices the gallant conduct of Captain Clark and his company:

"Having but six men left, and finding it impossible to elevate the remaining seven sufficiently to reach the enemy on the heights, I reluctantly ordered the pieces to be withdrawn. I was only enabled to effect this by the assistance of Captain Clark of the 12th, who called upon his company to assist me. The gallant fellows went off in the utmost order at a walk—the while receiving a most terrible fire entirely concentrated on them. And here I must beg leave particularly to mention the gallant conduct of Capt. Clark. Immediately on discovering the enemy, I commenced firing grape; but owing to pieces having been given to destroy the barricade, only four rounds of grape were carried forward, and begged some of the infantry lying under the parapet to go to the limbers and bring some grape, but none would go. Capt. Clark came from the extremity of the bridge, and volunteered to go himself and bring them. Whilst doing so, he was wounded. A brave or a more gallant officer never lived."

**CHARLOTTE RAIL ROAD.**—We notice from the last Mecklenburg Jeffersonian, that the Engineers employed to survey the Charlotte Rail Road, had approached that village, and pronounce the route to be much more favorable than anticipated. The length of the Road will be 110 miles.

**KENNETH RAYNER—His WITHDRAWAL.**—In the Raleigh Register of Saturday last, we find a letter from the Hon. Kenneth Rayner, dated Maury county, Tennessee, Nov. 15th, 1847, in which he announces to his whig friends in North Carolina, that for reasons therein set forth, he cannot consent to let his name go before the whig convention, as a candidate for the office of Governor. So the whig party will have to look out for another candidate, if, indeed, this letter of Mr. Rayner's be not a feather thrown out to ascertain the pulse of his party. Time will show.

**YALE COLLEGE.**—This veteran institution has now 522 students attached to it, and 34 professors and tutors.

"Loco Foco Abuse."—Whenever a Democratic paper says anything about Mr. Clay, that looks like censure of his views or his course, our Federal contemporaries cry out that we are "heaping filth abuse upon the head of the Sage and the Patriot." Why is this? Is Mr. Clay so far above all other mortals that his course, when he chooses to come before the public, must not be spoken of by his fellow-citizens? If Mr. Clay chooses to utter sentiments not only at variance with those of a majority of his fellow-citizens, but also with those which he himself uttered some months since, it is treason to say so? It may be in the eyes of his servile worshippers, but with no one else. Now, here has Mr. Clay, in his great Lexington speech, denounced this Mexican war as unnatural, and waged for unhappy purposes, whilst in his speech some 6 or 8 months since in New Orleans, the same Mr. Clay regretted that age prevented him from becoming an actor in this same Mexican war. Mr. Clay was then anxious to have the pleasure of slaying a Mexican in this "unnatural" war, and now he (the same Mr. Clay) says that it is unjust, and ought to be put to stop right off! What has produced this great change in his sentiments? The great misfortune of Mr. Clay's political life has been that he has been constantly veering about to catch the popular breeze, and in so doing has been compelled to be inconsistent with himself.—His friends have himself alone to blame if he has received some hard knocks from the Democratic press.

**MR. CLAY AND THE SLAVERY QUESTION.**—When we first read Mr. Clay's Lexington resolutions the impression which the seventh of the series made upon our mind, was, that its author intended that resolution for the especial benefit of the Abolitionists of the non-slaveholding States. We then stated it, as our opinion, that that resolution, if not literally, was, in fact, the same as the Wilmot proviso, and that it was intended by its distinguished author to propitiate those in the non-slaveholding States who advocated the anti-slavery doctrine contained in that now celebrated resolution of the member from Pennsylvania. Time has proven that our impression was correct. All the Northern anti-war and anti-slavery papers that we have seen, hail with the greatest pleasure the bold stand which the Sage of Ashland has taken on the side of freedom, i. e., on the side of the Abolitionists. Read, for instance, the following from the Boston Atlas, Mr. Webster's organ, and a furious anti-war and anti-slavery paper:

"We cannot withhold our admiration of the ground taken by Mr. Clay, in relation to this great matter. We admire the boldness with which he speaks his views, not only upon the war, but also upon the most delicate of all questions—the question of slavery. He is not afraid to speak out. He does not speak of the 'peculiar institution' or of 'involuntary servitude,' but he uses the word *slavery*, and says unequivocally that he is against extending it beyond its present limits; and, after making his speech, he gets a unanimous vote for his resolutions, in a popular assembly in Lexington, in a slaveholding State, and in a slaveholding community. This simple fact gives volumes. What a lesson does it teach to those miserable Northern doughfaces who dare not lift their voices in favor of freedom, lest it might lose them the favor of Mr. Polk, and render hopeless their aspirations for peace."

This extract the reader will see that the Abolitionists of New England regard Mr. Clay as one of their fastest friends. It will be seen that they construe that seventh resolution to mean the same thing with the Wilmot proviso. Again, we call the reader's attention to the following, which we clip from the Boston *Whig*, a rabid anti-slavery, as well as anti-war, paper:

"So far as we understand the purpose of the resolutions, they occupy almost the identical ground which this paper has taken from the outset—and the speech views the action of the Whigs in the House of Representatives who voted for the war bill, exactly as we viewed it. We are exceedingly gratified in finding this confirmation of our position, from so distinguished a source. Most particularly gratified are we to know that it comes from a slaveholder, who is willing to give weight to the objections which we make to the prosecution of the war, and to remove it. We are rejoiced at this, as it gives us confidence that all may yet go right in the Union."

Now we would like to know if our Whigs of North Carolina put the same construction upon this resolution with their brethren of Massachusetts? Do they think that Mr. Clay is a Wilmot proviso man? And if so, do they endorse Mr. Clay's views on this question? We presume we shall get these questions answered all in good time.

**THE SECRET CIRCULAR.**—A secret circular, to which the name of Gen. Leslie Combs, together with the signature of four other distinguished Whigs of Kentucky, is appended, has been published in the Cincinnati papers, and from them copied into most of the papers of the Union. The object of this circular is to dissuade the Whigs of Kentucky from pledging themselves to the support of Gen. Taylor for the Presidency, as Henry Clay will likely be a candidate again, if he can be nominated with a fair prospect of success. We feel confident on the development of each successive day, that a strong effort will be made by the thorough-paced Whigs—the Clay Whigs—to bring the "Sage of Ashland" once more before the American people as a candidate for the Presidency. Whether they will be successful, time only can demonstrate.

**GOV. WHITCOMB.**—Indiana, whilst stepping into a Rail Road Car at Edinburgh, in that State, fell between the Car and Depot, and had his thighs most terribly bruised. He was insensible for some time, but it is supposed he will recover.

**Just think of the income which the State of N. York receives from the toll on one Canal.**

For the past year, ending on the 30th September, the tolls on the Erie and Hudson River Canal were \$3,154,089 69! More than four times the whole revenue of the State of North Carolina.

**SENATOR FROM TENNESSEE.**—After a hard struggle, and almost numberless ballottings, the Whigs of Tennessee have elected John Bell their Senator.

**DOCTOR'S WILL DIFFER.**—The New York Tribune, the organ of a large portion of the New York Whig-Abolitionists, and papers of that cast, think that Mr. Clay's recent "great Lexington speech" will ensure for him the Presidency, whilst another portion of the Whig press are of exactly the reverse opinion. The Democrats will settle this little difficulty for their opponents by electing their own man.

**THE FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER AND MR. CLAY'S 7TH RESOLUTION.**—The Observer of Tuesday last, did not reach our office until within a few hours of our usual time of going to press; therefore our notice of it this week must, from necessity, be brief.

The Observer "entirely approves of" Mr. Clay's no-slavery resolution! Well, this is clinging a little closer to the idol than we could possibly have anticipated in a southern paper. If the Observer means, literally, that we ought not to go to war for the purpose, expressly, of acquiring territory, with the view alone of propagating slavery, we hold the same doctrine. We go further: we are opposed to any war on the part of the United States, commenced and waged for the sole purpose of acquiring territory for any purpose. But does the candid reader think that this is the meaning of Mr. Clay's resolution? He cannot; and so far from the speech helping the matter, we venture to assert that it has strengthened the conclusion, that Mr. Clay intended to convey the impression in that resolution to the people of the North, that he was opposed to the introduction of slavery into any territory which might hereafter be acquired. We care not what mental reservations Mr. Clay made, we declare it as our conviction that he framed the terms of that resolution, and placed it amongst his series, with a view of propitiating the anti-slavery people of the North and East. Why, at this peculiar juncture, did Mr. Clay introduce that resolution? If he is opposed to the acquisition of any territory at all, it was easy to say so in so many words. But no; Mr. Clay was desirous of securing the support of the non-slaveholding States. The result has proven that the people of that region of country put this construction upon the resolution. The Eastern anti-slavery papers are very much pleased with the bold stand which Mr. Clay, a slave holder himself, in a slave holding State, and in an audience of slave holders, has taken upon this very delicate question. But the Observer thinks we ought to blush when making such an insinuation against Mr. Clay. He, says the Observer, is the author of the Missouri Compromise. Ah, indeed; and suppose it is? It would not be the first time that Mr. Clay, in the course of his long and tortuous career, has turned his back upon the principles which he himself has laid down. The Observer may remember that Mr. Clay has the credit of being the father of another compromise which saved the Union, so his friends will tell you, about the year 1832; and the Observer may also recollect that the same Mr. Clay was one of the very first men in the Union in 1842, to turn his back upon that same "compromise act."

It is an ungrateful task to review unfavorably a speech from one we esteem and admire as we do Mr. Clay; but we do not hesitate to pronounce his late effort such a one as he would never have dreamed of making were he now of the same age as when in 1812 he nobly sustained the government of his country in its war with the mistress of the ocean.

That, he very justly says, "was a war of national defence required for the vindication of national rights and honor;" and yet, at the commencement of that war, we invaded Canada, and carried desolation and death to the homes and altars of the unoffending Canadians who had never harmed us! But this did not make it a war of aggression or of conquest, according to Mr. Clay; and Mr. Clay is right. But when Mexico gives orders to her generals to attack the American army wherever it may be found in Texas, south of the Sabine; and when, because we go into the disputed territory, the Mexicans cross it also, and make war upon our army, and we repulse and follow her beaten forces into her own territory, behold it is no longer a war of defence, but one of aggression and conquest!

Now, we do not desire to justify the sending of General Taylor to the Rio Grande.

That was a rash and wicked act; but it gave no justification to Mexico to assault us on the left bank of that river.

When she did so assault us, she became the aggressor; and when we add to this the historical fact that her generals had positive orders to invade Texas, and drive us north of the Sabine, and were actually proceeding to execute them—it is, indeed, a strange infatuation which denominates this a war of aggression and conquest, and which, in the same breath, proclaims our invasion of Canada in 1812 a war of defence!

The people do not so understand it. Their instincts do not lead them to such conclusions. They know and feel that Mexico struck the first blow; and when they are told "that it is Mexico who is defending her firesides, her castles, and her altars, and her altars, not we," they feel that it might have been us if we had not, as in 1812, carried a defensive war into the enemy's country; and large as is their benevolence, they prefer that it should be as it is, rather than that we should be resisting her intended and proclaimed invasion of our territory.

And when this speech of Mr. Clay shall have been read throughout the length and breadth of this great country, many will be the tears shed in silence, that Henry Clay—he who so nobly stood by his country in 1812, and even to this day defends the invasion of Canada—should have been prevented, "if," amongst other things, "Gen. Taylor had been permitted to remain, where his own good sense prompted him to believe he ought to remain, at Corpus Christi."

We now come to the next imputation against Mr. Clay, that he did not appeal to Congress prior to the occurrence of hostilities—Appeal to Congress for what?

No! he was endeavoring to avoid it. He acted altogether within his appropriate sphere, and executed, with a view to the honor of his country, the duties which the constitution imposed upon the incumbent of that eminent station to which he had been called. But, as soon as hostilities had broken out, he committed the whole matter unreservedly to Congress.

**THE FOLLOWING ARTICLE WE SELECTED AND INTENDED FOR OUR LAST PAPER, BUT THE PRESS UPON OUR COLUMNS EXCLUDED IT.**

It is written in the proper spirit, and coming as it does from a Northern Democratic paper, the Philadelphia Pennsylvanian, will be read with pleasure and interest by our Southern Democratic readers.

This is hard, laborious, and precarious service. Many of our best men have died, and I truly consider the climate, in itself, a much more formidable enemy than the Mexicans.

A noble and self-denying spirit of endurance actuates the men, and complaint of any kind is rare. Contented to do their duty, they risk everything in the effort, and with a cheerful

spirit which is gratifying to those who command, step up readily to any work, no matter what the chances. It is, as I have before remarked, a hard service, full of toil, privations and dangers; but it is willingly undertaken and bravely endured. Judge, then, of the effect upon our good men here, when they look back over the distance which separates them from their friends, in an effort to find at home some proper appreciation of their self-sacrificing conduct!

It is bitter and humiliating to be thus rejected by the Mexican, and an occasional sharp fight with large forces that gather between here and the coast, in order to oppose trains. The health of my garrison is good, and I have hopes that the great mortality which has existed in the army is decreasing.

This seriously conflicts with the remark in Mr. Clay's speech, that the war might possibly have been prevented, "if," amongst other things, "Gen. Taylor had been permitted to remain, where his own good sense prompted him to believe he ought to remain, at Corpus Christi."

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From the N. O. Picayune, Extra, 22d ult.—1, p. m.  
LATER FROM VERA CRUZ.

The propeller Edith, Capt. Conillard, arrived on Sunday from Vera Cruz, touching at the Brazos. She left Vera Cruz on the 8th, three days later than our former advices.

There appears to have been no later arrival from the city of Mexico, and we are left in uncertainty as to what time the train left the city of Mexico.

The Arco Iris of the 8th, publishes a letter from its correspondent at Jalapa. We transcribe a portion of it:—

I have a letter from Queretaro of the 25th of October (this is two days later than our former direct advices.—Eds. Pte.) from which I learn that there were seventy-one deputies in the city, although some of them were ill. But it is known that several others were on their way thither, and it is believed that there would very shortly be a sufficient number there to open the session. The first business would be the election of a provincial President of the Republic, for which post the following gentlemen were candidates: Sr. Pena y Perea, Gen. Herrera and Gen. Almonte.

They write me that news has reached them of designs formed in the city of Mexico by the stock-jobbers those blood-suckers of the nation, who, perceiving that they cannot now introduce a monarchy into Mexico—they for there is nobody who would be willing to purchase the war, and govern the nation without its sympathies—propose to form two great States and to annex them to the American Union. But as this design of these vampires is only to enable them to enjoy in peace the fruits of their rapine, the nation will look with indignation upon these schemes, and will rather be at once annihilated than voluntarily consent to the loss of its independence which has cost so much blood. The paper called the Razones, certainly by contradiction of terms, is the one which maintains the opinions of this new party, and is paid for it by these men of the stock market, the principal editor being notorious among us for his anti-Mexican principles.

The Arco Iris gives the following statement of the forces which the Mexicans now have in the field:—

At Queretaro under Gen. Bustamante, 1000  
Santa Anna's army now under Rincon, 4000  
The garrisons of Mazatlan, La Sonora  
and Acapulco, 4000

In the State of Tabasco and Chiapas, 2000  
Under Ureña, Carvajal and Canales, 2000  
A brigade at Potosí, commanded by  
Filiberto, 3000

At Tolosa under Pena y Barragan, 2000

In the State of Oaxaca, 1000

The whole force of the guerrillas from  
Vera Cruz to Puebla, 3000

All makes a total of 22,000

The following paragraph is from the Arco Iris:

Gen. Pena, who has acquired so great celebrity by his attack upon the garrison at Puebla, is a Spaniard by birth. During the war of independence he was an officer of the Spanish army. Having been taken prisoner by Gen. Bravo at a time when no quarters were given by either army, the old General generously spared his life, and soon after gave him his own sister in marriage.

At the same time Gen. Pena forsook his native land, and until now he has remained always in the Mexican ranks.

The saving of Rea's life by Bravo, recalls to our mind a deed of General which should never be forgotten. Rea was one of the 300 Spanish prisoners who were so nobly liberated by Bravo on the very day that he received the news of his own father having been shot by orders of the Viceroy.

PUEBLA, N.O., Oct. 4, 1847.

Agreeable to promise, I send, or rather wait for there is no knowing when it will teach you, a few lines informing you of our whereabouts, the progress of Gen. Patterson's division, &c. We reached Santa Fe on the evening of the first day, without one occurrence of any incident of importance, and things being somewhat in disorder, as you are aware is always the case at the commencement of a march, we got under motion at rather a late hour next morning. The column moved on in good order during the day, nothing happening except the occasional loss of a mule or horse, to the next encampment. San Juan, about two leagues short of this place, where we encamped for the night at an early hour, being considerably impeded, at least by the commanding general, to press the troops, most of them new in the service. At the commencement of the march, especially as the day was very sultry, as had been the preceding one, one man, who had fallen in rear of the command, I am informed, was shot, but who he was or how he came to lag I cannot state. Early this morning the train proceeded towards this point, and had not proceeded far when we were met by a number of soldiers, who informed us that they had left Puebla with a train for Vera Cruz, which was found at the bridge, and who will have reached you long ere this letter does. Before reaching here, and about three miles back, information reached Gen. Patterson, who was in advance, that a large party of guerrilleros were about to make a descent upon the train. A halt was ordered, and Col. Jack Hays ascended a tree to reconnoiter with a glass, reported no enemy in sight—train still advancing; when report recurred, we moved on to the bridge, where we arrived about 10 o'clock. Gen. Patterson and staff occupying Santa Anna's residence as headquarters. Here we found Col. Hughes' command, composed of the Baltimore battalion and the 18th Infantry. To-day about 1 o'clock a commissioneer from Padre Jarauta, name D. Don Gonzalo Cueto, who represents himself a Veracruzado, and the son of a somewhat distinguished citizen of your place, paid Gen. Taylor.—*Republican Farmer.*

## RALEIGH AND GASTON ROAD.

## THE RICE CROP OF 1847.

It is admitted that this neighborhood produces more rice for Market than any other in the whole Southern country. During the rice growing and harvesting season we made a weekly comment upon the crop, and at the close we concluded by saying that an average crop would be made in this neighborhood. Benton, Webster, Wilmot, and the host of other Abolitionists at the North have been ranting and raving—declaring what they would do and what should be done—trying to arouse the people of the North and scare those of the South. Mr. Calhoun has quietly remained at home, doubtless preparing himself for the crisis. In him the world may safely confide—upon his strong arm her dearest interests may safely rest. When we thus meditate we feel thankful that we have such a man; and without him where is the man whom the South could repose her rights and interests? With a private, as well as public character unblemished, and intellect unclouded, he is fully equal to any emergency; and with a patriotic and firmness unparalleled in our National councils, the Constitution has an able defender and protector.—*The Spartan.*

*Secret Mission of the British Government—Militia Laws and Game Laws.*—We understand that the British government have sent out to the different Consuls in this country a set of inquiries in relation to the militia laws in each State, and the system of organizing volunteers, as at present practised throughout the country. A curious anecdote has been told us on this subject.

One day, one of Her Majesty's Consuls in a certain city down East, approached a State officer under whose superintendence, in some

way or other, the militia laws come; and pull-

off his hat, said, "I have been directed by my government to make certain inquiries, and if the information is agreeable to you to give, I should be happy to obtain it." "Ah," replied the officer, "what is it?" "I have been directed," reiterated the Consul, "to request from you a copy of all the militia laws in force in your State." "Indeed," retorted the State officer, with seeming astonishment; "I will give you a copy of these laws, bound and lettered, and gilt, on our condition."

The Consul expecting some stringent condition, replied that if it was in his power he would agree to any reasonable condition for a copy of the laws. "Well, then," said the State officer, "I will have these laws bound, gilt and lettered, and will send them as a present to Queen Victoria herself, on condition that your government read them over and tell me what they mean; for I never could find out what the devil the meaning of all our militia laws was."—*N. Y. Herald.*

*Steamboat Disaster and Loss of Forty Lives.*—A telegraphic despatch from the West states, that the steamer Tempest, bound down the Mississippi, and the Talisman from Clinton for St. Louis, came in collision on Thursday last, 10 miles below Cape Girardeau, Upper Mississippi. The T. sunk immediately in deep water. The total loss is estimated at 40 lives, some think more, than escaping only in their night clothes, and in that condition were taken to Cape Girardeau by the steamer Tem-

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## CARRIAGES &c.

Market Street, about 300 yards above the

Episcopal Church.

THE subscriber has on hand a large and general assortment of CARRIAGES, of his own manufacture, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms. Among which may be found, COACHES, BAROUCHEES, CHARIOOTES, BUGGIES, GIGS, SULKIES, WAGONS, &c.

All orders in the above line will be thankfully received and faithfully executed. Repairing done at short notice and in the neatest manner.

He also has on hand and continues to manufacture, Harness, of every description; Saddles; Bridles; Trunks, &c.

ISAAC WELLS.

Nov. 12, 1847

## TO PHYSICIANS AND COUNTRY Merchants.

LIPPITT & WILLKINGS are receiving and have constantly on hand, a large and well selected stock of Drugs, &c., which they offer very low, consisting of Acet. Plumbi, Hydr. Pill, Pulp. Bi-Chlor, Hydr. Chlor, Hydr. Chlor Mit., Pulp. Ipecac, Pulp. Jalap, Pulp. Rhei, Opif. Pulp. Ip. Opif. Pulpis Antimonials, Seiditz and Soda Powders, Bateman's Drops, Godfrey's Cordial, Opodelod, Essence Peppermint, Cinnamon, Lemon, &c., Paregoric, Laudanum, in ounce vials, Extract Co'c Comp. Ext. Jalap, Ext. Rhei, Ext. Stramonium, Ext. Quassia, Confect Opif. Confect, Senna, Sulph. Quinine, Acet. and Sulph. Past., Aromatic Cyprinum, Digitalis, Cannabar, Indicas, Polassia, Ferrocyanum, White Lead, Linseed and Train Oil, Spanish Brown, Venetian Red, Chrome Green and Yellow, Chrome Green in Oil, Whiting, Glass Putty, Black Lead, Paint Brushes, &c., &c., which we offer very low, at reduced prices, wholesale and retail, on Front street, between Market and Dock, two doors north of Messrs. Polley and Hart's.

November 10, 1847.

**NOTICE.**  
A SPECIAL Term of the Superior Court of Ordinary of the County of New Hanover, for the trial of Cases pending in the Civil Docket of said Court, will be held at the Court-house, in the town of Wilmington, on the Fourth Monday in January next, when and where all persons interested are required to attend, under the penalty of the law, in such cases made and provided.

Parties and Witnesses, on State Docket, are not required to attend. By order,

O. ALDERMAN, Clerk.

Per L. H. MARSTELLER, Deputy Clerk.

Nov. 12, 1847—[9-11]

## NOTICE

I hereby give, that State's Day, for the trial of ordinary Misdemeanors in the Superior Court of Law, for the County of New Hanover, has been changed from Thursday to Monday.

Parties and witnesses interested will please take note thereof. By order,

O. ALDERMAN, Clerk.

Per L. H. MARSTELLER, Deputy Clerk.

Nov. 12, 1847—[9-11]

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

First door West of the Post-office, MARKET-STREET, WILMINGTON, N. C.

The subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has opened a large and commodious brick building on Market street, next door to the Post-office, as a BOARDING HOUSE, and respectively solicits a share of public patronage. His terms will be moderate, and his table as good as the Market will afford. The subscriber, grateful for past favors, returns his thanks to those who patronized him at his former stand, and would respectfully solicit from them a continuance of their custom at his new establishment, on Market-street.

Nov. 12, [9-6m] PETER SMITH,

A YOUNG LADY, qualified to teach Music, Drawing, Painting, and the Elementary English branches, is desirous of procuring a situation in some family or Academy. The latter preferred.

References given if required.

Address A. B. C., Waynesborough, N. C. November 12, 1847. [9-41]

## Carriage Manufactory.

The subscriber having established himself near Messrs. Hall & Armstrong's Distillery in this town, for the purpose of carrying on the

CARRIAGE MANUFACTURING BUSINESS, respectively solicits a share of the public patronage.

Particular attention paid to repairing riding vehicles of every description.

GEORGE BROWN.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct 29, 1847—[7-12]

## JUST RECEIVED,

Per Schrs. Wilmington, Carolina, and Athalia, PILOT and Navy Bread;

Soda and Wine Biscuit;

Water and Sugar Crackers;

Fresh Pickled Salmon;

Cuba Sugar and Laguera Coffee;

50 Boxes Wrapping Paper;

20 Boxes Raisins, (fresh);

do, Herrings, do;

10 Bbls. and Half Bbls. new Flour;

Which will be sold cheap;

PERRIN & HARTSFIELD.

Nov. 5th, 1847.

## FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.

THE subscriber has received from the North with a well selected stock of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Perfumery, &c., which he offers to sell on the most accommodating terms, and at the lowest possible prices. His stock of Drugs, &c., cannot be surpassed. His stock of Perfumery is well worthy a call, consisting of fancy and plain Soaps, German and French Colognes, Hair, Tooth, and Nail Brushes, Combs, Shaving Soaps, and a general variety of articles in the line.

## PATENT MEDICINES.

His stock embraces all the leading Patent Medicines of the day. Wright's Indian Vegetable, Moffat's, Dr. P. Spencer's, Bradstreet's, and Leid's Pills, and a full supply of Townsend's and Sand's Sarsaparilla, Swaine's Syrup, and Walker's Balsam of Wild Cherry. As almost every Patent Medicine is counterfeited, the public ought to be careful how they purchase. He therefore guarantees the sum of \$50.00 to any person who can prove his having bought counterfeit Patent Medicine in his possession.

HE HAS FOR PAINTER'S USE, Brushes of every size; also, Blenders, Grainers, Penciling and Marking Brushes, Whitewash Brushes, and Camels Hair Pencils.

## LANDRETH'S GARDEN SEEDS.

A constant supply of the far-famed Landreth's Garden Seeds is kept during the season. Those who want a good vegetable garden had better plant Landreth's seeds. Country merchants supplied on liberal terms. Thankful for past patronage, I beg to assure the public that every exertion will be made to give full satisfaction at the Old Stand Drug Store, corner Front and Market street.

Nov. 12, 1847 W. SHAW.

## SALT—2,000 Bushels Salt, for sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.

10 BALES Little River cotton yarn. A supply of the above articles will always be found on hand at

No. 12, MCKELLER & MCRAE'S.

FISH ROE—200 dozen Fish Roe, for sale by HOWARD & PEDEN'S.

Nov. 12, 1847

## "GEN. TAYLOR NEVER SURRENDERS."

N DREY would announce to the citizens of Wilmington and the surrounding country, that he has received his supply of FALL AND WINTER GOODS. His assortment is complete. Some of my neighbors pretend to sell at New York and Philadelphia prices; I will pledge myself to sell at the lowest Wilmington prices, leaving it with the community to say who sells the cheapest. [October 13, 1847. 5-1f]

Saddlery, Harness, &c.

Nov. 12, 1847

## NEW DRUG STORE.

SHAW & GARDNER,  
Druggists & Apothecaries.

CLINTON, SAMPSON COUNTY, N.C.

HAVING located in Clinton,

we would respectfully inform the public

that they will keep constant on

hand a general assortment of fresh

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Staffs,

Perfumery, &c., which they will sell low for cash. They would respectfully request Physicians

to call and examine their stock. All or-

ders or prescriptions executed with accuracy and promptness.

July 9, 1847—[4-6m]

## J. T. SCHONWALD, Botanic Physician,

Murphy's building, 2d door from the corner of

Princess and Water-streets, North side.

WOULD tender his thanks to the citizens of

Wilmington and the surrounding country,

for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, and

respectfully inform the public that he still keeps

on hand a large and fresh stock of BOTANIC MEDICINES, of his own manufacture, of purely

vegetable composition. These medicines are uni-

versally known to possess virtues that have never

been exceeded by any series of medicines ever offered to the public. They are effectual remedies

for consumption, coughs, colds, whooping

cough, cholera, cholera morbus, cholera infantum,

cholic, gravel, liver and spleen complaints, dyspepsia, rheumatism, sick heart, piles, nervous

complaints, asthma, tetany, and all diseases of the skin, including scrofula, &c. &c.

Also—On hand and for sale at manufacturer's

prices, RUINERHARDT's patent glass pad double

and single lever TRUSS for Hernia.

Wilmington, July 16, 1847.

GUY C. HOTCHKISS.

N. B.—Particular attention will be paid to man-

ufacturing SADDLES and HARNESS to order,

and repairing the same, together with trimming

Carriages and making Church Cushions.

Oct. 22, 1847. [n-1]

G. C. H.

Paint will make Old Houses look new.

W. S. J. BLANEY.

GAN execute all kinds of House and Paint

Gilding and Glazing, Wall Painting, and imitations of Wood and Marble, in a super-

ior style to any one in the town of Wilming-

ton. Their shop is on Front street, opposite the Chronicle Printing Office.

ALSO—To RENT.—The store at present occu-

pied by John J. Conoley.

Sept. 17, 1847—[1-3m]

## NOTICE.

A. ALDERMAN.

October 22, 1847.

## MARBLE MONUMENTS And Grave Stone Agency.

THE subscribers are appointed Agents for one

of the best and most extensive MARBLE

YARDS in Connecticut, and will receive orders

for Marble Monuments or Grave Stones, either

lettered or not, which will be furnished at the

shortest notice and most reasonable prices.

We have received a variety of patterns, various

styles with the prices, which may be examined at

any time.

J. C. & R. B. WOOD.

Builders and Contractors.

June 18, 1847

## VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will continue the business at the

old stand and will always keep on hand a large

stock of Dry Goods, Hard-ware, Iron, &c.,

which will be sold at low prices and on the most accom-

modating terms. A supply of new goods expec-

ted in a few days.

JAMES ANDERSON.

July 23, 1847—[4-5f]

## MARBLE

MONUMENTS

And Grave Stone Agency.

THE subscribers are appointed Agents for one

of the best and most extensive MARBLE

YARDS in Connecticut, and will receive orders

for Marble Monuments or Grave Stones, either

lettered or not, which will be furnished at the

shortest notice and most reasonable prices.

We have received a variety of patterns, various

styles with the prices, which may be examined at

any time.

J. C. & R. B. WOOD.

Builders and Contractors.

June 18, 1847

## MONUMENTS, TOMB TABLES, Head & Foot Stones, &c.

THE subscriber has taken the AGENCY of

an extensive MARBLE MANUFACTORY

at the North, and will receive orders for the above named articles on favorable terms as can be pro-

duced from any other establishment.

GUY C. HOTCHKISS